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margined by the adherent segments. Spores roughened, 25 μ , maturing in autumn.

Type locality, Pennsylvania. On bark of trees and decaying trunks, in woods. Widely distributed throughout the U. S. east of the Mississippi, but not very abundant.

Illustrations: Sulliv. l. c. & Icones Pl.90; Hedw. l. c.: Suppl. pl.110 (*Pterogonium decumbens*) and pl. 243 (*P. ascendens*).

Exsiccati Sulliv. Musc. Allegh. 83 (*Pterigynandrum*): Sulliv. & Lesq. Musc. Bor. Am. Ed. 2. 384. Aust. Musc. Appl. 295. Drummond Musc. Am. (S. States) 88. Ren. & Card. Musc. Am. Sept. Exs. 236. Grout N. Am. Musci Pleur. 108.

The variation in length of leaf is due largely to the variation in the length of the acumination.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOME LICHENS OF MT. WATATIC, MASSACHUSETTS.

REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR.

No one thing has further advanced the knowledge of the distribution of birds than a very general publication of local lists during the past decade. Less than a dozen titles would, I think, complete the bibliography of such New England lists of Lichens. It is for this reason that the present list appears, and it is hoped that it will be but the first of many to follow. The words "southern," "eastern," as applied to North America, now answer for the distribution of many species, and these terms might be made more specific if authentic local lists from many points were accessible.

May I be permitted, though a comparatively recent and yet ignorant student of Lichens, to speak humbly of Lichenology. I entered its field from that of Ornithology, and examined its state with a somewhat trained scientific mind, and *nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*. At once I felt, as a very sane lichenist put it to me recently, that unfortunately the study of Lichens has a peculiar magnetism for the posing scientific "crank." Secondly that no manual existed for the army of field students, often "unscientific," as the expression is, but nevertheless often the ones, from their very numbers, to contribute much of real value, on question of distribution, habitat, etc., not to say as collectors. Thirdly, the marked tendency toward verbosity and *overdone* scientific descriptions found throughout Lichenological literature, and lastly the unprecedented use of tri-nomials and quadri-nomials for mere contingent phases.

These statements will, I know, be considered by some to reflect upon my ignorance as a Lichenist, yet I feel somewhat strengthened to withstand comment, from the fact that my views are those also of one of the recognized and truly scientific Lichenologists of New England.

Mt. Watatic is one of the highest of the group of foothills, known as the Peterboro Hills. It occupies a position in the northwestern-most corner of Middlesex County, a little over a mile from the New Hampshire line, in the township of Ashby. Its altitude is about 1875 feet. Spruce covers its north-

west slopes to nearly the summit, while its southwest side is comprised of rough pastures and stump-lands. The double summit is bare and rocky for a few square rods. The Lichens enumerated below were collected on one ascent to its summit, December 28, 1905.

LIST.

1. *Ramalina calicaris* (L.) Fr. a. *fraxinea* Fr. Common on the elms at the foot of the mountain.
2. *Ramalina calicaris* c. *canaliculata* Fr. Two examples were found on the elms at the base of the mountain.
3. *Cetraria ciliaris* (Ach.) Tuckerm. Not uncommon on spruces and dead wood on the mountain sides. Sterile.
4. *Cetraria lacunosa* Ach. Common on spruces. The specimen was found on a ledge almost at the summit. Sterile.
5. *Cetraria Oakesiana* Tuckerm. One specimen was found on a moss covered rock at 1500 ft. elevation.
6. *Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach. Found on a fallen stump, and on spruces up to 1500 ft. Sterile.
7. *Usnea barbata* (L.) Fr. a. *florida** *hirta* Fr. Sterile, on spruces nearly to the summit of the mountain.
8. *Alectoria jubata* (L.) Tuckerm. b. *chalybeiformis* Ach. On fallen stumps at about 1500 ft.
9. *Parmelia perlata* (L.) Ach. Sterile, on rocks at the summit.
10. *Parmelia tiliacea* (Hoffm.) Floerk. Not uncommon on maples, about 1500 ft. Fruited.
11. *Parmelia Borreri* Turn. b. *rudecta* Tuckerm. Common on pines. Sterile.
12. *Parmelia saxatilis* (L.) Fr. b. *sulcata* Nyl. Common on a few scattered oaks near the summit. Sterile.
13. *Parmelia physodes* (L.) Ach. Common on spruces, and in one spot on the ground with *Stereocaulon*. Sterile.
14. *Parmelia olivacea* (L.) Ach. Not uncommon on maples. Sterile.
15. *Parmelia caperata* (L.) Ach. Common on rocks and trees. Sterile.
16. *Physcia speciosa* (Wulf., Ach.) Nyl. The specimen collected on an unpainted barn. 1000 ft. elevation. Fruited.
17. *Physcia aquila* (Ach.) Nyl. b. *detonsa* Tuckerm. Common on oaks near the summit. Fruited.
18. *Pyxine sorediata* Fr. Two examples on oaks near summit. Sterile.
19. *Umbilicaria Muhlenbergii* (Ach.) Tuckerm. Common on igneous rocks at summit.
20. *Umbilicaria vellea* (L.) Nyl. b. *tylorhiza* Nyl. (?) Rare on igneous rocks about 1500 ft.
21. *Umbilicaria pustulata* (L.) Hoffm. b. *papulosa* Tuckerm. Common on igneous rocks at summit.
22. *Sticta amplissima* (Scop.) Mass. One fruited specimen on oaks near summit.

23. *Sticta pulmonaria* (L.) Ach. Common on the base of oaks near the summit. Sterile.
 24. *Peltigera canina* (L.) Hoffm. b. *spongiosa* Tuckerm. One specimen on rocks. 1500 ft. elevation. Sterile.
 25. *Lecanora pallida* (Schreb.) Schær. On oaks at the summit.
 26. *Lecanora subfusca* (L.) Ach. Common on deciduous trees.
 27. *Lecanora pallescens* (L.) Schær. On a fallen log. 1800 ft.
 28. *Pertusaria velata* (Turn.) Nyl. On oaks near the summit.
 29. *Stereocaulon paschale* (L.) Fr. On stone wall. Sterile.
 30. *Stereocaulon (tomentosum ?)* (Fr.) Th. Fr. On earth on ledges at summit. Sterile.
 31. *Cladonia cenotea* (Ach.) Schær. b. *furcellata* Fr. Found among moss near brook. About 1200 ft. elevation.
 32. *Cladonia uncialis* (L.) Fr. *obtusata* (Ach.) Found sparingly about 1600 ft.
 33. *Cladonia gracilis* (L.) Nyl. *dilacerata* Floerk. On rocks about 1200 ft.
 34. *Cladonia furcata* (Huds.) Fr. Common on ground about 1500 ft.
 35. *Cladonia rangiferina* (L.) Hoffm. b. *sylvatica* L. Common on ground nearly to the summit.
 36. *Cladonia cristatella* Tuckerm. Common on fallen logs.
 37. *Lecidea enteroleuca* Fr. Common on deciduous trees.
 38. *Graphis scripta* Ach. On oak trees near summit.
- Specimens which were observed, as *Physcia stellaris*, for example, are not enumerated, only those actually collected. The *Cladonias* in the above list were determined through the kindness of Mr. G. K. Merrill. The specimens are for the most part in my own Herbarium. Concord, Mass

A LIST OF FOLIACEOUS AND FRUTICOUS LICHENS.

Collected at Chilson Lake, Essex Co., New York. Altitude 1200 ft.

By CAROLYN W. HARRIS.

RAMALINA CALICARIS (L.) Fr.

“ “ var. *FRAXINEA* Fr.

“ “ “ *FASTIGIATA* Fr.

“ “ “ *CANALICULATA* Fr. On trees, both evergreen and deciduous.

RAMALINA CALICARIS var. *FRAXINEA* Schær. Found on rocks, especially rocky cliffs with a northern exposure.

RAMALINA POLLINARIA (Ach.) Tuckerm. Found on dead trees and on rocks.

RAMALINA RIGIDA (Pers.) Tuckerm. On trees.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA (L.) Ach. On the earth, rare.

“ *CILIARIS* (Ach.) Tuckerm. Very common, especially on dead evergreens.